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17 December 1952

Deputy Director, Plans
 Assistant Director, Office of Operations
 Security Officer, CIA

Changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 which will
 effect aliens of interest to CIA.

1. Under the new Immigration and Nationality Act, which will become effective 24 December 1952, permits to reenter the United States will be issued to aliens for a one-year period. Each permit can be extended for an aggregate of one year with no further extensions possible. The regulations under this law state that the extension shall be from the expiration date of the original permit, and that any number of extensions may be obtained as long as they do not total longer than one year from the date of expiration of the original permit. Outstanding permits, which expire prior to the effective date of the Act, may be extended for a further six-month period. Those outstanding permits, which are less than two years old, may be extended after the effective date of the Act up to a maximum of two years from the date of issue. Outstanding permits, which will be two years old or more and will expire after the effective date of the Act, will require consultation with the Alien Affairs Staff, I&SO, (ext. 2441). It is pointed out that, if the reentry permit actually is about to expire, this does not necessarily mean that the alien must then return to the United States. If there is official need for him to remain abroad, the Alien Affairs Staff can arrange for his return to the United States at a later date by other means.

2. After the effective date of the Act, the law requires that each alien, 18 years of age and over, shall, at all times, carry with him and have in his personal possession a certificate of alien registration or alien registration receipt card issued to him by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The regulations, issued under the new law, provide that any document issued under the old law, which constituted evidence of alien registration, will constitute evidence of registration under the new law.

3. The new law provides that every alien, who is in the United States on January 1 of each year, shall within 30 days notify the Attorney General, in writing, of his current address. All aliens are also required to notify the Attorney General, in writing, of each change of address within 10 days of such change, at any time during the year. It is also provided that any alien temporarily absent from the United States on the first day of January of any year shall furnish his current address and other information as required within 10 days after his return. Any alien in the United States in a lawful, temporary status must, in addition to the above, notify the Attorney General, in writing,

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of his address at the expiration of each three-month period during which he remains in the United States regardless of whether there has been a change of address. In the case of an alien under 14 years of age, the notice required by this law shall be given by a parent or legal guardian. Irrespective of whether an alien is convicted and punished for failure to comply with the above requirements for registering, failure shall also result in his being arrested and deported. Forms for making the above reports may be obtained from the Alien Affairs Staff, I&SO, (ext. 2141).

4. After the effective date of this Act, aliens to be employed by CIA upon application may count ~~as~~ residence abroad for naturalization purposes, but because of the complexities and very technical nature of the laws concerned with the acquisition of United States citizenship, it is very difficult to make a generalized statement which would cover all cases. It seems advisable, therefore, that specific cases and questions arising should be referred to the Alien Affairs Staff of I&SO where the appropriate answers may be given.

5. Declarations of intention (first papers) are no longer required under the new Act. However, if an alien wishes to make such declaration, he may do so.

6. Your attention is called to the inclusion in the new Act of certain preferences which may be of use to the Agency. The Act permits the first 50 per centum of a yearly quota to be issued to qualified quota immigrants whose services are determined by the Attorney General to be needed urgently in the United States because of the high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability of such immigrants, and to be substantially beneficial prospectively to the National economy, cultural interests, or welfare of the United States. Because the entrance of any alien under the above preferences is dependent upon a petition to the Attorney General for the entry of such alien, all cases which your offices may feel are qualified for such entry should be discussed with the Alien Affairs Staff, I&SO to determine the most secure method of taking action.

Sheffield Edwards
Colonel, CSC

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